1	2.	*3*
11.	Nellore	3,16,606
12.	Ongole	1,00,836
13.	Ananthapur	1,14,924
14.	Guntakal	1,07,592
15.	Cuddapah	1,21,463
16.	Proddatur	1,33,914
17.	Chittoor	1,33,462
18.	Tirupathi	1,74,369
19.	Kurnool	2,33,717
20.	Nandyal	1,19,813
21.	Adoni	1,36,182
22.	Nizamabad	2,41,034
23.	Khammam	1,27,992
24.	Karimnagar	1.48,583
25.	Ramagundam	2,14,384
26.	Warangal	4,47,657
27.	Mahaboobnagar	1,16,833
28.	Malkajgiri	1,27,178
29.	Kukatpa'ly	1,86,963
30.	L.B. Nagar	1,55,514
31.	Qutubullapur	1,06,591
	TOTAL:	57,20,305

Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States

1383. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to tansfer the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States and Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the names of such Schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether some objectives are to be achieved with this move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (d) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), approved by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997 inter-alia States that "the Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be confined to schemes of an inter-State character; matters impinging on national security; selected national priorities where Central supervision is essential for effective implementation; and multi-State externally financed projects where Central coordination is necessary for operational reasons. Except for such schemes, all other schemes should be transferred to States alongwith corresponding funds. The exact details of the schemes which can be so transferred would have to be worked out in consultation with the Central Ministries as well as State Governments so as not to cause any disruption in the field."

The exercise for implementing the proposal is presently underway in Planning Commission and the same will be incorporated in the Ninth Plan.

Special Plan for Infrastructure Development

1384. SHRI B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a Special Plan for infrastructure development in the 100 most backward and poorest districts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of these districts, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have finalised the plan;

(d) if so, the main features thereof; and

(e) how Government propose to implement this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (e) A Committee to evolve ceritcria for identification of 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country, to identify such districts in various States, and to

suggest appropriate definition of the term "infrastructure development"' has been set up on 26th February. 1997. The Committee is to submit its repor; within two months.

Committee to study problem of domestic savings

1385. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROG-RAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to states

(a) whether a Committee of Experts has been constituted to studv the problem-of domestic savings; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions offered by the Committee and action, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) An Expert Group on Saving and Capital Formation under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raja J. Chelliah was constituted by the Department of Statistics in 1995. The Group has submitted its report on 31.12.96.

(b) The suggestions offered by the Expert Group on Saving are given m the Statement enclosed (See below) All suggestions made by the Group have already been examined and accepted in principle.

Statement

Suggestions offered by the Expert Group on Saving and Capital Formation in respect of Saving

1. A reasonably expeditious system needs to be evolved to reduce the time lag in making available the flow of funds accounts.

2. In national accounts details of capi tal financing should be published sepa rately on foreign direct investment domestic investment and borrowing. Re tained earnings of foreign controlled rupee companies and branches of foreign companies may also be shown separately.

3. All norms/ratios adopted in the estimation of saving and capita] formation should be consistent with the norms used in the estimation of other national ac counts aggregates including Input-Output Table.

4. Public sector information in respect of local bodies should be imporved. States need to make arrangements for consolidation of statistics from the annual statements of receipt and expenditure in respect of their local bodies.

5. For improving the estimates of saving and capital formation for the corporate sector, the top 1500 companies (out of over 3 lakhs companies) which would account for a pre-dominant proportion of saving/capital formation should be covered on census basis. For the remaining companies estimates may be built up on sample basis.

6. The statistical and research unit of Department of Company Affairs (DCA) should be strengthened to enable the estimation of population Paid up Capital for non government companies on a sound basis besides other related items of their business transactions.

7. A computer network of all companies and information at one window may be created. If needed, the Companies Act may be suitably amended so that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gets required companies information in time through DCA.

8. The flow of funds data should be used for estimating household saving in the form of currency. For the years for which flow of funds data are not available, average ratio for the past three years should be applied.

9. Information regarding household de-posits made with the various Housing Boards. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam etc. need to be included.

10. Feasibility of conducting indepen dent income expenditure surveys on a periodic basis should be explored for validation of the estimates generated by